

BEAUTY FROM SOUTH AMERICA INVADES EUROPE

Women From the United States Find New Rivals in Charm and Loveliness in Paris

EUROPE is just awakening to the fact that South American women are beautiful and fascinating, and that the palm for charm and loveliness is fast being wrested from their North American sisters, who have held it so long. Now Paris and London are beginning to talk about the South American women, the beauties from Argentina and Brazil and Chile and Peru.

Perhaps the most beautiful of them come from Argentina, that land of surprises and wonders, and they seem to have found what Ponce de Leon sought further north, the fountain of youth. Mrs. Sherrill, wife of the American Minister to Argentina, says that the Argentine women "dress better, look better and have finer manners than any other women in the world. They are enchanting creatures, and even now Europe is learning of their great charm and beauty."

"They are fond of home life and make ideal mothers, although they are not domestic to a sordid degree, and they are as fond of society as the women of the United States. Only they are absolutely without the faintest trace of snobishness, which is probably due to their breeding. They are wonderfully well informed and well bred women."

"And strangely enough their social obligations are never such as to interfere with their home life. The women are good mothers and are devoted to their large families, some as large as eighteen children."

"There is no divorce, because the country is Roman Catholic. They are a pleasant loving people, fond of music, drama and entertainment. Every family has its cordon bleu, and their dinners are really more sumptuous than our own. The latest styles are brought over from Paris, which is responsible for the introduction of the first artists of Europe, who are frequently heard in Buenos Ayres before they come to the United States."

"The people of Argentina make less of their three weeks trip to France than we do of our one week's sail. They are very fond of Paris and adopt more customs and manners from the French than from Americans or English."

These South American women are becoming a great factor abroad. They have attracted the attention of shopkeepers, for they are as rich as the North American and even more lavish with their money, for they have no duty to pay on their purchases and spend their millions with an open hand along the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendôme in Paris.

The South American woman loves rich and beautiful things and wears her clothes well with a great deal of dash and splendor, so that the great modistes and milliners have been turning away from the North American woman and her restricted purchases because of the duties and pouring all their amability upon the belles from Argentina and Brazil and even Chile. For they are right

Daughters of the Argentine, of Chile and of Peru Becoming Celebrated for Many Attractions

And they are growing richer, with their mines and vast herds of cattle and sheep and their rubber and coffee plantations and their new railroads and real estate deals and all sorts of other enterprises that make for sudden and vast wealth in new countries.

But this isn't all. The European noblemen are now turning to the South American heiresses and beauty. They find that these women are not only as rich and beautiful as the far famed North American, but say they have more grace of manner, for they nearly all have a trace of Castilian blood, and as every one knows the Spanish and Portuguese have graceful manners, and this is very striking in the South American woman.

They are rarely loud or uncultured and usually have an air of breeding and refinement that many North American heiresses lack. They are vivacious and sparkling and love gaiety and movement. They are what is commonly called good company and they are the most notorious flirts in the world. Flirting is an art with them; it is a fascinating, tantalizing art, and the South American woman can give points to all the world in this respect. Coupled with their beauty and their wealth it makes them the most attractive women in the world, and so the title market has suddenly been shifted.

The rich South American makes Paris her playground. One rarely finds her in London. She does not like England or the English, but Paris and the French people just suit her, as she, like them, is of the Latin race, with all the warmth and gaiety of such people.

There is in Paris each year an immense visiting colony of rich and prominent South Americans and one finds their Spanish names among the lists at noted

functions and as hiring great chateaux for the season. Already there are some famous belles in the colony who are being sought by titled Frenchmen who are looking for fortunes as well as beautiful wives.

One of the most famous of these belles is Senorita Anita de Vallejos. She is a great beauty and very, very rich, her father having immense ranches in Argentina. She is descended from a noble Spanish family, but her people have lived in the New World for a hundred years.

The Senorita Anita is very independent and not at all impressed by titles, and refuses one offer after another. She says she will only marry for love, and she has not yet fallen in love. In the meanwhile she spends six months of each year in Paris and is gay and happy and a very conspicuous figure at the races and other places of note.

The Senorita Maruja Estudillo is another well known South American beauty in Paris. She was educated there and is a great friend of the Princess Murat, who was Mlle. de Rohan, daughter of the Duchess de Rohan. She spends nearly all of her time in Paris or at the French watering places. At one time the Crown Prince George of Serbia saw her and demanded an introduction. She flatly refused to meet him.



Signorita Anita de Vallejos



Signorita Maruja Estudillo



Signorita Raquel de Raimundo

PORTO RICAN DRAWN WORK

Merely for the initial on a handkerchief the article is sent to Porto Rico. No drawn work is done in New York, says a woman who resides in Porto Rico and markets her wares in New York, Atlantic City and other pleasure resorts.

All the work women and girls in her employ are Porto Ricans. For generations these island women have been trained from childhood in the traditional accomplishment of drawn work. It is a common occurrence to see little girls dexterously twirling threads out of Spanish linen for ornamental work on dolls' clothes. The method of certain patterns is often a family secret, and this business woman of today sometimes finds herself unable to fill an order because the last member of a Spanish family has died, and her secret with her.

While the modern drawn work resembles filet in its square mesh, it differs in that its foundation is the solid linen, and not a piece of inserted net. For instance, there is a coat set with a scalloped edge of the substantial linen, but otherwise consisting entirely of drawn work with rose sprays. This costs less than \$10. There is a child's linen bib, edged with the handmade lace of the island, something like Chantilly, but made with a crocheted hook. This bib has a drawn work square with two solid chickens on the open background. This costs about \$1.

Designs are blocked out by the proprietress in her Porto Rican home, on whose wide piazzas the girls work at their looms and embroidery frames. Original or hereditary designs are also submitted by the girls. For instance, a \$200 crocheted white cotton counterpane is distinctly Spanish. It is made of blocks with birds and conventional designs.

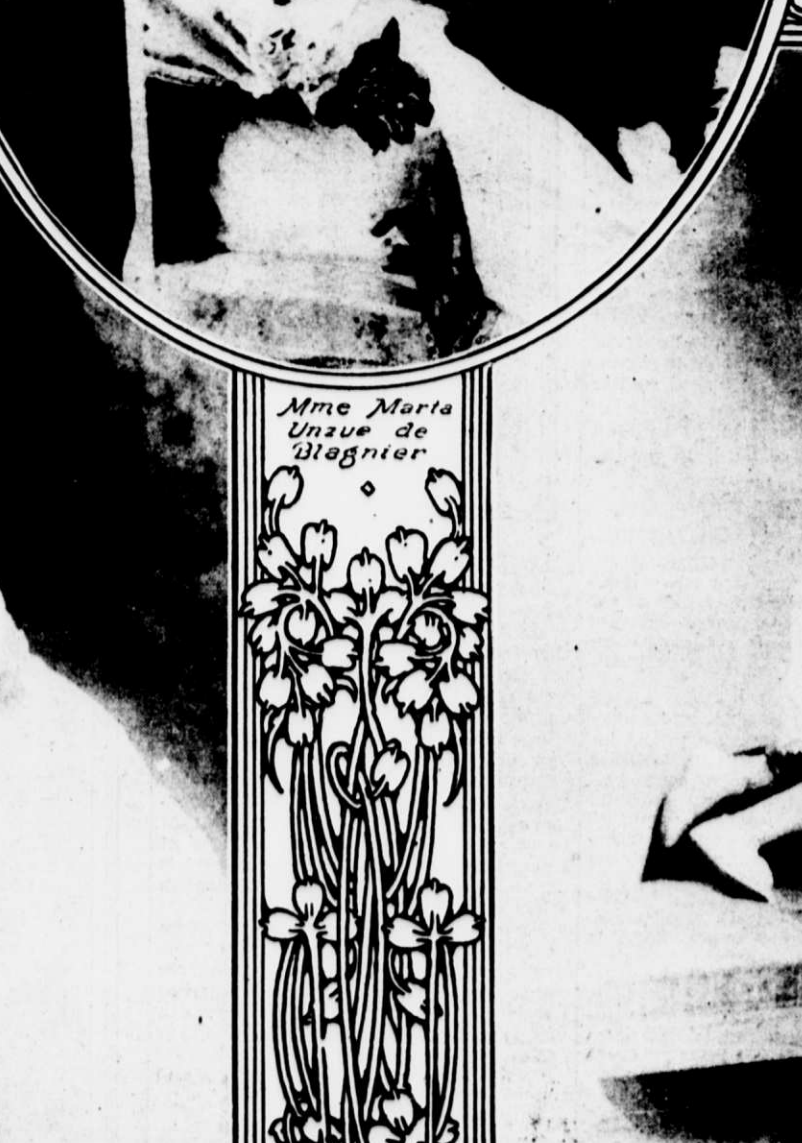
Other bedroom fittings are made to order or to match, as are dining room furnishings of tablecloth, napkins, sideboard scarf, etc. A set of dollies has each a different animal in relief on the drawn work—a hound, a rabbit, a cat, etc.

Infant garments have bands of this drawn work in the garment instead of lace insertions. Heavy crash is used for bags, outing gowns, curtains and covers, the drawn work being fastened with effective flax.

Porto Rican gourds, dried, decorated and cut like jack o' lanterns, make attractive dance favors, as do the chains of brown, red black and gray seeds and beans from these gourds or other Porto Rican vines. A gizzard gourd with dried seeds serves as a dancing rattle. A crook necked squash shaped gourd, cross hatched and supplied with a bit of wire for its bow, is the primitive fiddle characteristic in all Porto Rican band or dance music.



Mme. Hector Cobo



Mme. Maria Unzué de Blagnier



Mme. Carlos Madero

KINGS IN EXILE

The club of kings in exile does not exist yet, but its organization may soon become desirable if France continues to dispossess little African rulers as she has been doing. For president and vice-president of the club Abdul Aziz and Muley Hafid, former rulers of Morocco, are clearly indicated, for both are extremely wealthy. The former is negotiating at present for the sale of his personal possessions in Morocco, valued at several millions. Muley Hafid, his successor, receives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs an annual indemnity of \$75,000 francs.

After them the most popular sovereign in exile is Ranavalona ex-Queen of Madagascar. When the monarchy was abolished in her island Ranavalona was sent to Algiers, where she dwells in a picturesque Moorish palace, drawing an allowance of 250,000 francs a year.

Then comes Bokanin, Jr., son of the former King of Dahomey. He soon squandered the money he received on the death of his father and his picturesque career has supplied Parisian vaudeville with many a funny sketch. He became successively a waiter, a pedler, a carriage man, and now he is a liveried messenger for a Montmartre restaurant.

Salina Machimba, ex-Queen of Moheli, draws an annuity of 3,000 francs. She recently married a retired policeman and is spending idyllic years on a farm in the department of Cote d'Or.

Not far from Ranavalona's palace in Algeria lives Han N'ed, ex-king of Annam, whose title of nobility goes 4,000 years back. In 1887 he took up arms against France and was deported to Africa. He receives 80,000 francs a year.

The Sultan of Grand Comora, personally wealthy, has submitted to exile, but has never accepted a penny from his victorious enemies. The ex-Sultan of the Tuaregs, the highwaymen of the Sahara Desert, is drawing 25,000 francs a year from the Administration of the Colonies.

Some less important kinglets, whose capture was relatively easy, are receiving more modest, sometimes ridiculously modest, indemnities for the loss of their possessions.

As the payment of all these annuities ceases at the death of the beneficiary several descendants of kings who died in exile are suing the French Government to recover the heritage that would have been theirs if France hadn't interfered with the affairs of their native lands. The best known of these litigants is Dinah Tallon, son of the late King of the Ivory Coast. He is trying to recover by means his father's estate, valued at 50,000,000 francs. In the meantime he is earning a living by doing clerical work in the offices of the Paris zoo.